

very close to the modern genus *Apis*; separable subgenerically, perhaps, because the basal nervure meets, or almost meets, the transverso-medial, as in *Melipona*. As there is no reason to suppose that it has anything to do with *Osmia carbonum* (which, in any event, is indeterminate), and since it cannot be reconciled with *A. dormitans*, it may be described as follows:—

Apis (*Synapis*, subg. nov.) *henshawi*, sp. nov.

♂. Length 15 or 16 mm.; vertex with long erect black hair, as in *A. mellifera*; this hair appears to be plumose; mandibles toothless, obliquely truncate, quite as in modern *Apis*; mesothorax bare; antennæ normal; tongue long, normal; abdomen banded; claws bifid, the inner tooth short, as in modern *Apis*; pulvillus well-developed; sting visible; venation as in modern *Apis*, except that the basal nervure almost meets the transverso-medial, and the upper side of the second submarginal cell seems shorter; the long marginal cell, with rounded apex, the peculiar submarginals, the basal with its lower section much the longest, &c., are plainly visible, but unfortunately the termination of the second recurrent nervure cannot be seen.

The insect is named after Mr. Samuel Henshaw, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology also contains an example of *Anthophorites mellona*, Heer, from Oeningen, determined by Heer himself. It is stout-bodied, 17 or 18 mm. long, abdomen apparently banded; hind tibia visible, and shaped as in *Apis*. The venation cannot be seen, but a large part of it was visible in Heer's original type, as his figure shows.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF AGATHINÆ (BRACONIDÆ)
FROM BORNEO.

By P. CAMERON.

✓ *Euagathis leptopterus*, sp. nov.

Luteous; the flagellum of antennæ and the hind tarsi fuscous. Wings, including the costa, stigma, and nervures, bright luteous, except for a blackish spot, longer than wide and of equal width, behind the parastigma, the body and legs densely covered with a short pale pubescence. ♀. Length 10 mm.

Wings long, narrow; the areolet 4-angled, narrowed in front; the lower part of the second transverse cubital nervure narrowed and sloped towards the base of the cellule. Malar space a little shorter than the eyes. Parapsidal furrows distinct, but neither wide nor deep. Basal slope of scutellum broadly margined above; behind it are two rows of distinct punctures, the apex rounded, margined by a stout keel. Post-scutellum wider than long, of equal width; the lateral keels stout; a stout keel runs from the middle of the apical one. On the base of the metanotum, in the centre, are three areæ,

all longer than wide; the central is slightly narrowed towards the base, and has a stout transverse keel near the middle; the lateral is widened at the base; the apex is rounded and longer on the outer than the inner side. Mesopleuræ above the stoutly crenulated furrow smooth; below it closely punctured, as is also the sternum. Abdomen smooth, hardly so long as the thorax; the ovipositor short.

Kuching, Borneo.

Allied to *E. borneoensis*, Szép., which may be known by the black legs. The species is an exact mimic of *Iphiaulax leptopterus*, Cam., also from Sarawak.

✓ *Cremnops satapensis*, sp. nov.

Black; covered with short black pubescence; the four tibiæ dark testaceous in front, their tarsi rufo-testaceous; wings black to the base of the stigma, milky-white beyond, the stigma, except at the base and apical nervures, pale testaceous; the areolet almost square; the second transverse, cubital nervure slightly rounded, narrowed behind.

♀. Length 9 mm.; ovipositor 7 mm.

Satap, Borneo. September (John Hewitt).

Malar space longer than the eyes. Palpi testaceous. Scutellar depression deep, large, with three stout keels in the middle. The central area of metanotum extends to the apex, is narrower than the lateral, and has two keels above the middle; its outer keels curve outwardly at the top; there are two lateral areae, the upper wider and longer than the apical. There is a curved row of foveæ on the base of the mesopleuræ, commencing shortly above the middle; the upper long, narrow, shallow; the two apical shorter, wider, and much deeper, and they reach to the apex, which is bounded by a widely crenulated furrow. Abdomen smooth; the second segment with a distinct curved, transverse furrow beyond the middle; the basal ventral segment is for the greater part white.

This species has the coloration of *Iphiaulax pheres*, Cam., also from Kuching. Along with it Mr. Hewitt sends a Dipteron of exactly the same coloration and size.

CURRENT NOTES (NEW SERIES).

BY G. W. KIRKALDY.

(Continued from p. 206.)

1. BAU, A.: "Diptera Fam. Muscaridæ, Subfam. Oestrinæ," Gen. Ins. fasc. 43, pp. 1-31, (col.) pls. 1-2 (1906).
2. BRUES, C. T.: "Diptera Fam. Phoridae," *op. cit.* 44, pp. 1-21, (col.) pls. 1-2 (1906).
3. BERLESE, A.: "Sopra una anomalia negli organi sessuali esterni femminei di *Locusta viridissima*, L.," *Redia* iii. 305-14, figs. 1-7 (July 14th, 1906). Orthoptera.